The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,638.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 27, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town.. " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 3 8
Third Ditto ..... " 3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each —Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

HOGG—May 13th, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieutenant T. W. Hogg, Adjutant, 19th Beng l Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEATTY—BLINKWORTH—May 3rd, at Allahabad, Mr. R. N. Beatty, E. I. R., son of Mr. Charles Beatty, Government Pensioner, and grandson of the late Mr Andrew Beatty, Assistant, Commissariat of Ordnance, to Miss Alice Clara Blinkworth, daughter of Mr. R. W. Blinkworth, Assistant, Government Secretariate, N. W. P.

DEATHS.

TRITTON—May 11th, at Umritsur, Captain E. S. Tritton, H. M.'s 97th Regiment, an 2nd Wing Subaltern, 21st P. L.

BROOKE—At 7 47th, at Sirapoor, Deesh Boos, at the residence of Mr. A. E. Ten Brooke, Clara Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. William Hyde, Inspector of Police, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 27 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah ....19th & 2nd		
" Muscat.....	8th	22nd	" Bushire.....	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Lingo.....	24th	9th
" Lingo	12th	26th	" B. Abbas	26th	11th
" Bushire.....	16th	30th	" Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	3rd	17th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 455 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched, as above, on 3rd June.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twice hereafter arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay, usually about ..... 11th and 24th.
Kurrachee ..... 20th and 4th.

The Steam Ship "Feiang," 699 tons, and 130 H. P., Commander W. McCallum, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the British Mail reaches Bombay between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; cargo is to be received and Passengers to embark. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month for mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15		Leave Calcutta	1 and 15	
" Cannanore.....	5	19	" Bimlipatam.....	4	18
" Calicut	6	19	" Vizagapatam.....	5	19
" Tellicherry	7	20	" Cocanada.....	6	19
" Mangalore	8	21	" Madras.....	10	24
" Cochin	10	23	" Negapatam	11	25
" Ceylon	10 and 24		" Galle.....	14	
" Madras	15	30	" Colombo		26
" Negapatam	16	2	" Tuticorin		28
" Tuticorin	18	3	" Naraket	15 and	1
" Colombo	19	5	" Cochin	17	3
" Galle	20	6	Arrive Bombay	20	6

The Steam Ship *Cashmere* 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. Smith, will be despatched as above, on the 1st June, and monthly thereafter.

N. B.—Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighborhood may be landed at Morakel, six miles south of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to station on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st and Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamer of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oprun.	Oelwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 5	0 3
Second Class ...	0 8	0 15	0 6	0 5	0 13
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows, until further notice, viz.:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay .....Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin.....Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry.. "	Sunday.	Beypore ..... "	Sunday.
Vingorla..... "	Monday.	Calicut ..... "	Sunday.
Goa..... "	Monday.	Tellicherry ... "	Monday.
Carwar ..... "	Monday.	Cannanore ... "	Monday.
Compta ..... "	Tuesday.	Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.
Mangalore... "	Wednesday.	Compta ..... "	Wednesday.
Cannanore ... "	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry . "	Wednesday.	Goa ..... "	Wednesday.
Calicut ..... "	Wednesday.	Vingorla..... "	Thursday.
Beypore ..... "	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry.. "	Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo. From Cochin she will continue her voyage to Colombo, Madras, and if sufficient inducement offers, to Calcutta returning the same route.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, 21st May 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "OITAVA," (3,271 Tons and 260 H. P.) Captain McCulloch, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 27th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which a receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 28th instant.

George F. Henry, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 20th May 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months :—

May 24th.
June 9th and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

George F. Henry,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Ld.,
A. E. Ashley, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's dock.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "NYANZA," arrived from Mauritius, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Nyanza*.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER Ship "JOHN BRIGHT," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside, immediately, for their respective goods as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain N. T Marquand will not be responsible for the Contents or Condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DYRAMJEE PESTONJEE,
Agent for Ship *John Bright*.

Marine Lane, 20th May 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. GHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensem. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.

J. D. ROBINSON
BERAMJI NAOROSJI } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

FRESH STORES, from CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and GILLON & Co.—Younger's Beer in good order.

A few M. M. Aprons R. A. and mark M. Jewels, Irish Constitutions, R. A. Regulations, Masonic Songs and Odes, by Bro. C. H. Cowie. Orders for Miscellaneous goods attended to carefully and promptly.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow.

DWYER & Co.,
No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—FOURTH DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Fourth Distribution of Assets in the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rs. 45 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after SATURDAY, the 1st June, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates will be required.

R. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY an insolvent trader.

Upon hearing Messrs. Crawford and Harrell on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that the Creditors of the abovenamed Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, do on or before the sixth day of June next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Michael Hugh Scott, Gilbert Ainslie Stewart and Ardaser Hormusjee Wadia, the Trustees of the above Estate at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, in Elphinstone Circle.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1867.

(Signed) JOSEPH ARNOULD,
CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

THE ALBERT PRESS Co. OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the shares in the above Company, bearing the following numbers, on which the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share has not been paid, are forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

Shares Nos. 7, 15, 10, 86, 96, 120, 130, 131, 57, 65, 94, 97, 115, 108, 132, 81, 122, 126, 127, 129, 150, 157, 4, and 200.

By order of the Directors,
FULJHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 21st May 1867.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN that the Directors will be asked to place the scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank before the Shareholders at the GENERAL MEETING on the 4th June, and which request the Directors have agreed to comply with.

By order of the Board,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

NOTICE.—SALE OF LAND—Lots of Ground on the Esplanade, available for Building Sites, will be sold at fixed rates, after the 15th instant.

Intending purchasers can inspect the Plan, and learn all further particulars, regarding rates, conditions of buildings, &c., on application at the Secretary's Office in the N. Pendalls adjoining the Military Pay Office.

C. W. FINCH, Captain R. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the *Salsette*; also ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Special Resolution passed on the 23rd ultimo, raising the Capital of the Company, and confirmed at a Meeting held this day, a Call of Rs. 2,0 0 per Share has been made and the same is payable on or before FRIDAY the 31st instant.

A Dividend is also declared of Rs. 2,690 per Share payable at the Office of the Company on the 31st instant subject to the payment of the above Call, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR.—Boys' (treble) voices are required to fill vacancies. Apply at the Cathedral on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS at half-past 5 P. M.

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED a TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.

W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona and at Outstations, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Outstations.

Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwur will also be supplied by him, with the sanction of the Superintendent. All applications for Dawks, Carts, Nibs, Phætons; &c., from Mahableswar, should be made through the Mahableshwar Station Dawk Manager, Mr. John Myatt.

W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwur all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.

W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhunney and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwur and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilitate the transit of Passengers and Luggage to that Sanitarium at a lower rate than has ever yet been charged for this service.

Gentlemen requiring Carts, Coolies, Tattoos, Hammals, Palkees, &c., for use in Camp, at Poona, by the Day, will be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to the undersigned.

All orders and communications, addressed to W. J. WINDSOR, at his Office, "Stone Cottage," Poona, will be punctually attended to, and Tables of Rates, and all other information, will be furnished on application also at the *Deccan Herald* Office.

W. J. WINDSOR.

Poona, 18th February 1867.

Phæton and Nib Dawks to Mahableshwar, from Poona, or to other Stations where there are made roads, can be supplied on application to Mr. W. J. Windsor.

Rates.

Palkee Dawk from Poona to Mahableshwar.....Rs. 70 0 0
Dumnee Dawk for 2 Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar ..... " 50 0 0
Do. Do. for 1 Passenger..... " 35 0 0

Carts, Tattoos, Coolies, &c., supplied by this Agency to any Station will be charged for at 5 per cent. below the Bazar rates.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....11	to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks 16		18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....18		24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....16		20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks 16		18
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks 16		18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks 13		24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....28		45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose ..... ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests "	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests "	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... "	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... "	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants..... "	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ...	... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.		25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.....		28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.		30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in		40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus		18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways.....		19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Goat Bags		18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags.....		8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug 16	to	20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug		12	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Railway Rug		30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug.....		30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug		36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls		22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Rambler, Newmarket, Hornet, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :

BADHAM BROS.

THE following passage is required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of enterprising Gentlemen i.e. European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck Benoit, Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches, and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their correct performance.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

MESSRS. MACINDOE, ROGERS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE to all the CREDITORS, who have signed the Trust Deed that they are required forthwith to send in PARTICULARS of their Claims and to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned, and to prove the same before the 14th August 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their Claims within the time above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Dated, Bombay, 27th April 1867.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been made and is payable at the Office of the Company on the 1st June.

An interim Dividend of Rs. 100 per share is also declared and is payable subject to the payment of above Call on production of Share Certificates.

ROBINSON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

TO CIGAR and Cheroot Smokers. Recently received. A supply of the finest Manillas.

No. 1 CIGARS and Cheroots ;
No. 2 CIGARS and Cheroots ;
No. 3, 4, and 5, CIGARS only.

The above have been remarked upon by experienced connoisseurs for their excellent quality. (The previous supplies of another brand selling at a liberal reduction for cash.)

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received, by last Overland Mail, a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY, by far the most extensive and best selected ever offered in Bombay.

BRACELETS,
Of Plain Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety or elegant designs.

BROOCHES.
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

CHAINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Guard and Albert.

CHARMS,
For the Watch Chain.

EARRINGS,
Plain and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS,
Of elegant and novel Patterns.

GOLD PENCIL CASES,
By Mordan & Co., (a very pretty assortment of the newest patterns.)

RINGS.
Wedding, Plain, and Jewelled Guard (of the latter some very pretty and inexpensive) Single and Clustered Jewels.

SCARF RINGS,
Of several Patterns.

SCARF PINS,
Plain Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS,
Collar and Breast.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

(Among the new stock, a few complete sets in velvet lined Morocco cases, of Collar and Breast Studs, and Wristlinks, in Plain 18 Carat Gold. (Very neat and elegant—suitable for presentation.)

SNUFF BOXES,
Silver Gilt, and Gold, elegantly chased, &c. &c. &c.

The extent of the stock renders full details undesirable The inspection of purchasers is invited.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS of the best quality.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES with the most Recent Improvements, warranted of first-class English Manufacture, adapted for large and small Families. Any kind of Fuel may be used.

J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

EMBROIDERY.

JUST Received a Handsome and Elegant consignment of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS, finished and half finished.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, and Table Napkins to match. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 34 inches.

J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to the extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

Just received a fresh consignment per Steamer "MALTA."

J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned :—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...Rs.	44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)... "	40 0	" 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धी अकबार काटन प्रेश कंपनी, (लीमीटेड.)

धीं अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, (लीमीटेड.)

THE Adjourned General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited,) called on the 29th instant, is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 25th May, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH A. SASSOON is authorized to sign our Firm.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1867.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at As. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 60 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain ; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio Open from 10 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

G. D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on TUESDAY, the 4th June at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 18th instant.

1st. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and Paid-up Capital of the Company, in the proportion of Rs. 150 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the Paid-up Capital.

2nd. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place the money thereby realized, shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

MANSFIELD TESTIMONIAL FUND.—It is proposed to place in the Frere Hall a full length Portrait of the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., in commemoration of his services as Commissioner in Sind. Subscriptions towards this object are invited and may be paid to the Agra Bank. Any surplus funds will be devoted to an Educational endowment, or to any other purpose of which the donors may approve.

W. G. HALL, Chairman Chamber of Commerce

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

This day being a holiday, there was no bazaar.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,187,500	4,000	3,500	8	Bank of Bengal	1,800 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	70 p.ct. dis
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Exch. Bank	50 per sa.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Commercial Bank, brokers' Bombay Company	90 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Oriental Bank	11 per share.
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share
850,000	250	25	.....	China Bank	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	13 per cent.
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Commercial London & China	15 p share
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	40 p.ct. pd
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	115 per sh.
1,500,000	250	230	10	Oriental Bank	70 p ct. p.
600,000	250	250	.....	Royal Bank of In	60 per sh are
.....	250	150	.....	Societe Gen.	70 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	16	Bengal Credit Mob.	45 per sh.
200,000	40	13	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	33 p. share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232 per sh.
	£25	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £25 shares	
	£25	£5	5 p ct	Do.	No quotations.
	£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,600 p.s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	435 per share.
2,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	40 p. s.
1,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Freo Land Co.	100 p-s.
110,000	3,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation.
200,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	420 p. sh.
.....	2,500	1,100	25 p s	Fort Canning	111 per share
2,187,500	10,000	6,250	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,040 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	2,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,450
250,000	2,500	2,000	96	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	1,013 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princes' W. Ship Co.	1,900 per share.
150,000	500	500	....	Virgo Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	25 p per share.
		1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co Limited	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Stn. Co	No quotations

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	4 Do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do.	do. 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½.
Do.	10 days' sight	99.
Do.	15 do. do.	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China House Bills	90 days sight	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans		Rs. 88½
" "	Sicca " Loan 1832-33		" 92
" "	Co.'s " " 1835-36		"
" "	" " 1842-43		" 87½
" "	" " 1854-55		"
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	104
Five per cent. Public Works Loan		1854-55	102
Five and a half per cent.			109½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3-0.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	325
Carolus	320
Mexican Dollars	320
German Crowns	216
Five-Franc Pieces	213
Bar Silver	108-8-0
Good Leaf	16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH MAY.

	OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		228 to 230
Dholleras		195 to 200
Bhowanggur		
Gurrawuttee		160 to 165
Akote		
Comptas		190 to 205
	NEW.	
Gourrawuttee		230 to 235
Akote		
Khandeish		235 to 240
Barsee		
Dholleras		235 to 240
Bhowanggur		
Hingunghaut		240 to 245
Nuggur		240 to 245
Veeravur		225 to 230
Vingorla		235 to 238
Comptas		238 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned		260 to 262

Ready Sales. 2700 Candies.

Market active—Good demand.

THE following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 8th April, 1867.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Hongkong	39,250	.....
" Suez	1,040	.....
" Singapore	.....	9,300
" Aden	500	16,050
" South Canara	.....	10,000
Total for the week	40,790	35,350
Previously Imported in the year 1867	84,35,150	88,53,971
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th April, 1867	84,75,940	88,89,321
Ditto, 1866	2,00,33,861	9,03,68,927
Decrease, Rupees	1,15,47,921	8,14,74,606

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Gutch	13,300	1,39,200
" Concan, British	18,933	1,19,211
" Guzerat Do.	.....	74,391
" Persian Gulf	.....	8,000
" Goa Demaun & Diu	.....	2,000
" Malabar, British	4,363	17,000
" South Canara	.....	50,000
Total for the week	36,795	3,91,802
Previously Exported in the year 1867	12,01,844	93,12,289
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th April, 1867	12,41,639	96,64,091
Ditto, 1866	35,49,549	1,15,72,947
Decrease, Rupees	23,07,910	16,68,856

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

Worthy, Lieut. F. P., Staff Corps, on leave, from Sholapoor.

Hicks, Captain W., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Malcolm, Brigadier General Staff, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Hicks, Captain W., Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Vialls, Lieut. Colonel G. C, 95th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Saturday, 25th May.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Captain Smythe, Commandant Colaba Sanitarium, from 26th to 30th May, to proceed to Khandalla.

Captain Bainbridge, 1/4 King's Own Royal Regiment will perform the above officer's duty during his absence in addition to his Regimental duties.

Ensign J. D. B. Lynch, 2nd Battalion 1st Royals, for 15 days in extension from the 26th instant to remain in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.

25 Delhi (s) ..... Methven ..... Suez, May 12 & Aden 18.
25 Taptee (s) ..... Drewitt ..... Bhownuggur, May 22.
25 Salsomatty ..... Nicoals ..... Mozambique, Feb. 25.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.

25 Lord Elphinstone (s) ..... Stretton ..... Malabar Coast.
25 Penang (s) ..... McCallum ..... Kurrachee.
25 Queen of England ..... Nolan ..... Liverpool.

The British Ship *Queen of England*, M. Nolan, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M on the 30th instant.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 6 or 8 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such things detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESS READER WANTED.—Apply by letter, "A. S.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c, engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

TO LET.—A small comfortable BUNGALOW in the compound of the Ice Factory, at Girgaum. Rent moderate. Apply to the Manager Ice Factory.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SONEE KIRPARAM ANUNDRAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell a piece of GROUND with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bazaar Gate Street in the Sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, numbered 89 in the said Street, and containing 109 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by Bazaar Gate Street, on the North by the property of Thacker Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and on the South by the property of Ubjee Sewjee, and which said premises have been for many years past occupied by Mohunjee Narronjee and others. Any person having or claiming any Estate or interest by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, in the abovementioned premises is required to make the same known to the undersigned Solicitors for the purchaser at their Office in Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference thereto if any such claims there be.—Dated this 27th day of May 1867.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP, Purchasers' Solicitors.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Esphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Lund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.

Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,

London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1867.

A SHORT time since a member of Parliament gravely stated to the House that Aden was th Gibraltar of the East, and garrisoned entirel by native troops. While declining to accept hi statement, we may be permitted to say that w most heartily wish it was true in every parti cular. In England, and what is more strange in India also, an idea prevails that Aden is a very strong fortress bristling with cannon, and impregnable moreover, that so long as England holds Aden, the Red Sea is ours. To the garrison, however, and to those who have ever served any time in the place it is perfectly evident that the Gibraltar of the East does not at present exist in latitude 12·47 N., and longitude 40·9 E., and that the Garden of Eden is not the key of the Red Sea. The reason of this, so far as our people at home are concerned is obvious. The fortifications of Aden when represented on paper look extremely imposing, guns seem numberless; there is hardly a spot which is not searched by the lines of fire drawn from the different batteries, it seems, but alas! only seems, that whether the foe approach from north, south, east, or west, he will be met by fires and cross-fires from every direction—every inch of ground will be disputed—each foot purchased at the cost of many lives—every battery being defended and flanked by its neighbours will have to be attacked in detail, any ship attempting to enter the harbour will be at once sunk by the Armstrong guns on Ras Tarshayne, or if lucky enough to pass through will fall an easy prey to Ras Morbut and West Cliff. An inspection of the place itself, however, would tell a very different tale, and in order to render this evident to our readers a slight description of the fortifications, so called, be it remembered, by courtesy will be necessary.

The batteries have evidently been planned with an idea to defend three points. The harbour, the Crater and the Isthmus. The latter being only supposed to repel Arab attacks may be left alone in its glory, as no reasoning can be required to make any one understand that a stone wall three feet thick at top and about twelve at the bottom would not impede European troops for half an hour—although there is a ditch in front of it. We propose then to confine our remarks to the harbour and camp defences. The Crater is separated from the Isthmus by a range of hills, five hundred and seventy feet above the level of the sea, running as near as possible north and south—the communication between the two posts is a tunnel through the range about five hundred yards long, and defended throughout its length by a two gun battery on the Isthmus side. Along the top of the range is a covered way with two batteries—a third half way down on the northern extremity, and a fourth on the road, running parallel with the hill at the main pass. On the north-east extremity of the camp is a hill, 400 feet above the level of the sea, on which is a tower, wonderful and imposing to look at, carrying five heavy guns; on either side of this hill are large open bays, on the western side the camp is enclosed by another range of high hills, which are unfortified. The landing if attempted on the camp side would probably take place in one or other of the two bays abovementioned, and the enemy would be exposed to a plunging fire from batteries on the one side five hundred and seventy feet, and on the other four hundred, high. What use such a plunging fire as this would be, perhaps the designer of the defences can tell; we confess we have failed, after much search in fiuding any one who could elucidate the mystery. Instead of leaving the heights alone, and building our batteries on the plain below, by which means a strong fire could be brought to bear on the weak points, we are content to perch ourselves on the rocks like the pelican of the wilderness, and say—"No one can possibly come up here without being blown to pieces"—granted, but the camp once carried no one would want to go, the goal would be the harbour and the coal, to which a good and unprotected (if we exclude the plunging fire above alluded to) road leads in a direct line. The one strong point from camp to the harbour is the main pass, there the road is enfiladed to a certain extent by four guns two on either side; but as this could be attacked on both flanks by the enemy passing a force, clear of the fire of the guns, across the Isthmus into the harbour and thence on to the main road again, we cannot coincide with those who think this position would offer any serious obstacle to an invading force. We have intentionally omitted all mention of some six guns on a wall in one of the bays as the position would be utterly untenable before an active enemy. The entrance to the harbour is defended by an eight gun battery, four pieces, in which are Armstrong 110 lbs. The distance from this battery to the opposite coast is only 7,600 yards, and at 6,000 yards there are twenty-one feet of water. A gun-boat could pass the Armstrong guns entirely out of range, pass the front of West Cliff at 1,770 yards, and steaming along the north of the harbour reach the coal, and land any amount of men without coming within range of a single gun out of the twenty-two in position—and it must be borne in mind, that the batteries have not been so placed from necessity, there are plenty of other places where, if these or other guns were placed, a landing in the harbour or in the bays south of it would be impossible. A small island directly on the flank of the coal yards could be converted into an exceedingly powerful battery, so powerful indeed, and so favourably situated for the purpose, that we wonder it was not long since done.

Floating batteries would, of course, be the very best defence possible. We have heard it said that on war becoming imminent a fleet would quickly appear in Aden waters, we reply that it would require to be a very large fleet indeed, as not only would Aden have to be defended, but the communications with Suez and Bombay would have to be maintained The greatest evil of the Aden defences consists in their utter inability to stand the fire of their own guns, and the impossibility of working these said guns with any celerity on account of the antiquated condition of the carriages and platforms. No doubt, should Aden ever be attacked, English soldiers will fight as they have ever done, and the catastrophe be delayed, possibly averted, but we hold that if it is worth fortifying at all, it is worth doing well. To man the batteries, or at least as many as would probably be in action at the same time, a far larger garrison of artillery than is at present stationed there, would be necessary—and the requisite addition in infantry we are afraid to mention for fear of being accused of drawing the long bow. Let it suffice to state, that from the harbour defences to camp is only six miles and that consequently, Sir William Mansfield was of course perfectly right in saying that the garrison was ample as it could so easily be moved from point to point as danger threatened. The possibility of a feint on one side and stern reality on the other, with the inevitable consequences thereof seems to have been lost sight of altogether.

Our object in these remarks has been merely to remove an erroneous opinion that seems to be gaining ground, viz., that Aden is impregnable. That it is safe we do not deny, but simply because, in our opinion at least, it is not worth taking, and certainly not worth keeping when taken.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD MAY.

WITH another little revolution in Spain, a Conference just about to assemble in London (under the presidency it is said of Lord Stanley) to discuss (without any preliminary bases) the Luxemburg Question, and with a Tory Reform Ministry which is always hesitating between two dangers, the danger of alienating its own members, and the danger of losing all that said from the Liberals without which it cannot move a step, we cannot complain that the political world is dull. Last night the Reform debate was resumed for the first time after the recess, and Mr. Disraeli either *courted* or suffered so great a defeat on the two years' "residential" clause of the new borough franchise—his finesse is so subtle that I can scarcely tell whether he invited the defeat or it overtook him as a surprise—that he had to tell the House he could not proceed with the committee without first consulting his colleagues. The announcement was very unexpected to Tories and Liberals alike. Lord Derby had said somewhat ostentatiously two or three days ago to a deputation that the question of the precise length of residence was "a fair matter for discussion." Sir John Pakington confirmed the impression by the excessive feebleness of his defence of the provision for two years' residence of the new voters, and by his public declaration that he did not regard the question of the exact length of the term, as a question of principle. It seemed almost certain that the Government did not really whip up for an important division, for the members were, for the Government only, 197;—against it (and in favour of equalizing the period of residence required from all sorts of householders), 272, with a majority of 81. Now the Tories can always command a minority of 250 when they please, and I do not think the rank and file would have deserted them on this occasion. Some of the Grosvenor Liberals certainly voted *with* the Tories, and the division was not a surprise, for I saw Colonel Taylor, (the Tory whip) go up to Mr. Disraeli just before the division and communicate with him, no doubt on his state of preparation for that event, and the debate might have been indifinitely prolonged if necessary. So that the universal astonishment with which Mr. Disraeli's announcement that he could not proceed without consulting his colleagues was received, was natural enough. Every one supposed that he would at once have frankly accepted in the name of the Government the decision of the House. The general theory is that some of the stiff-necked Conservatives of the Cabinet have agreed resume only so long as the specious guarantees guarding the new borough franchise should be strictly preserved. Sir Stafford Northcote,—who was so anxious the other day to prove to the House that he had not consented and would never consent to a lowering of the £10 occupation franchise, that what he had done was a totally different matter,—to add a new and very special franchise strictly guarded by careful guarantees of its own for the benefit of the working class,—may probably enough be one of these. Hardy, the president of the Poor Law Board again has always taken a strongly conservative line about the bill, and even insisted strongly on the dual vote the very day before Mr. Disraeli withdrew it. And then there are three Dukes in the Cabinet, one at least of whom, the Duke of Marlbourgh, has no touch of Liberalism about him. Hence it is thought that some of these gentlemen have insisted on their right to resign if the Government should lighten the ship by throwing out any more conservative ballast, and that, even if they do not exercise it on this occasion, they must at least be offered the opportunity. No doubt some of them,—especially Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, have shown themselves very sensitive to the charge of having abandoned all their great conservative professions of last year, and hold on to the few conservative guarantees which they have now proposed as a scrupulous man who has taken a line which he himself feels to be rather open to moral censure holds on to the few quasi-moral considerations by which he has justified it to himself. I see that the *Daily News* accuses Mr. Disraeli of a mere piece of theatrical display in making this solemn announcement of the necessity of consulting his colleagues,—that he is trying to impose on his party with an ostentatious display of regret and embarrassment, before he throws out any more cargo. And that interpretation might do very well, if it were not for the reply which he gave early in the evening to Mr. W. E. Forster concerning the now illustrious Compound Householder, and his sorrows. But that reply shows, I think, demonstrably that there is a great conservative strain put on somewhere to prevent the Cabinet easing the ship by throwing out any more conservative goods. You remember the little intrigue between Colonel Taylor and Mr. Dillwyn before the Easter recess which got itself christened by the grand title of "the episode." Well the whole drift of the episode was that Mr. Disraeli was "not disinclined to give a candid consideration" to Mr. Hebbert's amendment which would have enabled the Compound Householder to pay on his own account the reduced rate which his landlord pays for him, instead of the "full rate" which he would have paid if his house had been rated separately, and to deduct that reduced rate from his rent. The way that this system practically works at present for coin-pounders above £10 rental—forgive me a few more lines on this unhappy being the Compound Householder,—is by the agency of what is called Sir William Clay's Act, (14 and 15 Vict. c. 14). They *claim* to be personally rated, are put on the register, and then all goes on as before, they *really* paying their rates through the landlord, but being at any time *liable* for the rate if the landlord does not pay it. I need not say that under such a system the Compound Householder has no woes to complain of. He makes his claim once; he pays his rates in his weekly rental as usual, though he is liable to be asked for them if his landlord is proved a defaulter, and for the rest nothing is altered. Now, the radicals fondly hoped that the Government bill would be so altered as to put the *new* compound householders under the same provisions as the old, and to enable them to avail themselves of Sir William Clay's Act. This was the ground on which Mr. Hebbert stayed away in the division of the 12th April, and Mr. Dillwyn and several others supported the Government. They thought that Mr. Disraeli's "candid consideration" would [illegible] in yielding this matter to the Compound Householder. Very craftily Mr. Disraeli [illegible], in putting the piece upon the stage; very important clause almost at the v[illegible] his bill, long after the great question o[illegible] ed by an eight gun battery, four pieces, in which are Armstrong 110 lbs. The distance from this battery to the opposite coast is only 7,600 yards, and at 6,000 yards there are twenty-one feet of water. A gun-boat could pass the Armstrong guns entirely out of range, pass the front of West Cliff at 1,770 yards, and steaming along the north of the harbour reach the coal, and land any amount of men without coming within range of a single gun out of the twenty-two in position—and it must be borne in mind, that the batteries have not been so placed from necessity, there are plenty of other places where, if these or other guns were placed, a landing in the harbour or in the bays south of it would be impossible. A small island directly on the flank of the coal yards could be converted into an exceedingly powerful battery, so powerful indeed, and so favourably situated for the purpose, that we wonder it was not long since done.

Floating batteries would, of course, be the very best defence possible. We have heard it said that on war becoming imminent a fleet would quickly appear in Aden waters, we reply that it would require to be a very large fleet indeed, as not only would Aden have to be defended, but the communications with Suez and Bombay would have to be maintained The greatest evil of the Aden defences consists in their utter inability to stand the fire of their own guns, and the impossibility of working these said guns with any celerity on account of the antiquated condition of the carriages and platforms. No doubt, should Aden ever be attacked, English soldiers will fight as they have ever done, and the catastrophe be delayed, possibly averted, but we hold that if it is worth fortifying at all, it is worth doing well. To man the batteries, or at least as many as would probably be in action at the same time, a far larger garrison of artillery than is at present stationed there, would be necessary—and the requisite addition in infantry we are afraid to mention for fear of being accused of drawing the long bow. Let it suffice to state, that from the harbour defences to camp is only six miles and that consequently, Sir William Mansfield was of course perfectly right in saying that the garrison was ample as it could so easily be moved from point to point as danger threatened. The possibility of a feint on one side and stern reality on the other, with the inevitable consequences thereof seems to have been lost sight of altogether.

Our object in these remarks has been merely to remove an erroneous opinion that seems to be gaining ground, viz., that Aden is impregnable. That it is safe we do not deny, but simply because, in our opinion at least, it is not worth taking, and certainly not worth keeping when taken.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD MAY.

WITH another little revolution in Spain, a Conference just about to assemble in London (under the presidency it is said of Lord Stanley) to discuss (without any preliminary bases) the Luxemburg Question, and with a Tory Reform Ministry which is always hesitating between two dangers, the danger of alienating its own members, and the danger of losing all that said from the Liberals without which it cannot move a step, we cannot complain that the political world is dull. Last night the Reform debate was resumed for the first time after the recess, and Mr. Disraeli either *courted* or suffered so great a defeat on the two years' "residential" clause of the new borough franchise—his finesse is so subtle that I can scarcely tell whether he invited the defeat or it overtook him as a surprise—that he had to tell the House he could not proceed with the committee without first consulting his colleagues. The announcement was very unexpected to Tories and Liberals alike. Lord Derby had said somewhat ostentatiously two or three days ago to a deputation that the question of the precise length of residence was "a fair matter for discussion." Sir John Pakington confirmed the impression by the excessive feebleness of his defence of the provision for two years' residence of the new voters, and by his public declaration that he did not regard the question of the exact length of the term, as a question of principle. It seemed almost certain that the Government did not really whip up for an important division, for the members were, for the Government only, 197;—against it (and in favour of equalizing the period of residence required from all sorts of householders), 272, with a majority of 81. Now the Tories can always command a minority of 250 when they please, and I do not think the rank and file would have deserted them on this occasion. Some of the Grosvenor Liberals certainly voted *with* the Tories, and the division was not a surprise, for I saw Colonel Taylor, (the Tory whip) go up to Mr. Disraeli just before the division and communicate with him, no doubt on his state of preparation for that event, and the debate might have been indifinitely prolonged if necessary. So that the universal astonishment with which Mr. Disraeli's announcement that he could not proceed without consulting his colleagues was received, was natural enough. Every one supposed that he would at once have frankly accepted in the name of the Government the decision of the House. The general theory is that some of the stiff-necked Conservatives of the Cabinet have agreed resume only so long as the specious guarantees guarding the new borough franchise should be strictly preserved. Sir Stafford Northcote,—who was so anxious the other day to prove to the House that he had not consented and would never consent to a lowering of the £10 occupation franchise, that what he had done was a totally different matter,—to add a new and very special franchise strictly guarded by careful guarantees of its own for the benefit of the working class,—may probably enough be one of these. Hardy, the president of the Poor Law Board again has always taken a strongly conservative line about the bill, and even insisted strongly on the dual vote the very day before Mr. Disraeli withdrew it. And then there are three Dukes in the Cabinet, one at least of whom, the Duke of Marlbourgh, has no touch of Liberalism about him. Hence it is thought that some of these gentlemen have insisted on their right to resign if the Government should lighten the ship by throwing out any more conservative ballast, and that, even if they do not exercise it on this occasion, they must at least be offered the opportunity. No doubt some of them,—especially Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, have shown themselves very sensitive to the charge of having abandoned all their great conservative professions of last year, and hold on to the few conservative guarantees which they have now proposed as a scrupulous man who has taken a line which he himself feels to be rather open to moral censure holds on to the few quasi-moral considerations by which he has justified it to himself. I see that the *Daily News* accuses Mr. Disraeli of a mere piece of theatrical display in making this solemn announcement of the necessity of consulting his colleagues,—that he is trying to impose on his party with an ostentatious display of regret and embarrassment, before he throws out any more cargo. And that interpretation might do very well, if it were not for the reply which he gave early in the evening to Mr. W. E. Forster concerning the now illustrious Compound Householder, and his sorrows. But that reply shows, I think, demonstrably that there is a great conservative strain put on somewhere to prevent the Cabinet easing the ship by throwing out any more conservative goods. You remember the little intrigue between Colonel Taylor and Mr. Dillwyn before the Easter recess which got itself christened by the grand title of "the episode." Well the whole drift of the episode was that Mr. Disraeli was "not disinclined to give a candid consideration" to Mr. Hebbert's amendment which would have enabled the Compound Householder to pay on his own account the reduced rate which his landlord pays for him, instead of the "full rate" which he would have paid if his house had been rated separately, and to deduct that reduced rate from his rent. The way that this system practically works at present for coin-pounders above £10 rental—forgive me a few more lines on this unhappy being the Compound Householder,—is by the agency of what is called Sir William Clay's Act, (14 and 15 Vict. c. 14). They *claim* to be personally rated, are put on the register, and then all goes on as before, they *really* paying their rates through the landlord, but being at any time *liable* for the rate if the landlord does not pay it. I need not say that under such a system the Compound Householder has no woes to complain of. He makes his claim once; he pays his rates in his weekly rental as usual, though he is liable to be asked for them if his landlord is proved a defaulter, and for the rest nothing is altered. Now, the radicals fondly hoped that the Government bill would be so altered as to put the *new* compound householders under the same provisions as the old, and to enable them to avail themselves of Sir William Clay's Act. This was the ground on which Mr. Hebbert stayed away in the division of the 12th April, and Mr. Dillwyn and several others supported the Government. They thought that Mr. Disraeli's "candid consideration" would [illegible] in yielding this matter to the Compound Householder. Very craftily Mr. Disraeli [illegible], in putting the piece upon the stage; very important clause almost at the v[illegible] his bill, long after the great question o[illegible] sang out their conversation through the nose like the modern Yankee, only much more lugubriously, and delivered themselves of their daily thoughts in a girlish falsetto. But the two finest touches of true art throughout the whole piece were such as any English actor or actress would never have dreamed of. One was when Culphurnia, disdaining the whirlwind of entreaty with which Englishmen vulgarly think she should beseech her lord, the great Cæsar, not to go to the senate, preserved the most imperturbable coolness, dropped with an unpoetical thud upon her knee and—fanned herself! The powers of buckram could no further go. The other was when Cæsar's dead body was carried in solemn and awe-inspiring procession across the stage to the tune of *Bonnie Annie Laurie!* This was in our opinion the most enjoyable incident of the evening, eclipsing both the "local comic song" of "The Bombay Loafer" (sung by a European), and the "screaming farce of Wilful Murder" with which the evening's entertainment concluded. We would counsel our young friends to continue their Shakspearian practisings and studies. If they do not reach perfection, they or their children's children may some day succeed in attaining mediocrity. We should add that the Theatre was almost crammed, the audience consisting principally of Hindoos.

THE *Englishman* :—Syud Toorkee, brother to the late Sultan of Muscat, has retired to Deebaye. He has notified, it is said, his abandonment of all claims to succeed to the prejudice of the reigning Prince Syud Salim. This announcement will, probably, give peace to Oman, and the coasts of the Persian Gulf.

Our Paper :—One of the Maharaj fraternity is now in Kurrachee draining the pockets of the Hindoos. He goes about as if he were a prince of the blood, with Chopdars carrying silver maces before him; and he is reaping a rich harvest, for his people believe him to be a living god, and flock in hundreds with rich offerings to him: making their presentations, they fall down at his feet and worship him. His name is Acharya Maharaj.

THE *Delhi Gazette* hears from Rajpootana that in the settlement of the dispute between Ulwur and Joypore alluded to the other day, the Ulwur Durbar is standing out against the Agent for the Governor General for what they hold to be their right dues. Luckdere Singh finding that he was likely to go to the wall, has repaired to Calcutta, we are told, to appeal to the head of the Government, who he will find has flitted to Simla. There is a curious rumour abroad, which intimates that Luckdere Singh has a very good case, for that he is prepared to show that what he did, he did at the instigation of a British officer of high standing and influence.

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Guardian* for the following :—We lately borrowed from some quarter the statement that there were 90,000 miles of telegraph in America and 60,000 in Europe. This statement was most erroneous. A recent addition of Prescott's work on the telegraph, gives 481,309 as the total number of miles of telegraph in the world, a number that would reach twice the moon's distance; of this, 313,815 miles are in Europe, and 140,000 in America. The United States has a much larger extent than any other country, 120,000; but Great Britain has 65,012; looking at the territorial difference of the countries, the latter figure is the more wonderful. France has 71,034. Russia comes next with 36,663. 10,994 miles are put down for India, and 14,000 for Australia. An American paper says that one telegraph company there, the Western Union, has over 100,000 miles of wire inoperation; but we don't see how that can be, when the total for the United States is only 120,000. The Russo-American telegraph was commenced at a time when many believed that communication could never be maintained through long sea-lines. The wonderful success of the Atlantic telegraph, in dissipating this idea, has vastly diminished the importance of the line by Behring's Straits, and it has for the present been given up, after having been carried 850 miles North of New Westminster, and after £600,000 has been spent upon it. It is possible that the Russian and American Governments may complete it.

THE *Pioneer* :—We understand on good authority that Mr. Temple made a proposition to the Government of India for working the trains on the G. I. P. Railway as far towards Jubbulpore as possible, and suggested that the first 200 miles of the G. I. P. from Jubbulpore should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, in order that it might be worked by the E. I. R. Co.'s rolling stock. He thought that the line might be advanced sufficiently to admit of working light traffic in the course of about six months. If this arrangement were carried out, a gap of some sixty miles only would be left to the west of Gurrawarrah to be traversed by the horse dawk. But we believe Mr. Temple has underestimated the difficulties of the construction of the line to Gurrawarrah; and that the time requisite for making the route practicable so far will be more nearly twelve than six months. Moreover this road, or rather track, which it is proposed to traverse by horse dawk is impassable during the greater part of the year. If this be so, we fear that Mr. Temple's idea will come to nothing, and that the public will have to content themselves with a much more distant prospect of a really

believe, filed their petition in Bombay for the benefit of the Act which however, has, as I am informed, been dismissed by the learned Commissioner, and the books of the said firm, including those hereinbefore referred to are now, as I am informed and believe, in the hands of Mr. Gamble, the Official Assignee of the said Court, from whose custody I verily believe the said Jewraj Megjee and his said partners are about to remove the said books; and as I believe if the said books be so removed they will be again altered, and the evidence of the fraudulent dealings aforesaid will be lost. I therefore charge the said Jewraj Megjee Assaria Poonsey, Ooka Bheema, and Pranjeevundass Doolubdass with forgery and fabricating false evidence under the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law, and that the said books may be seized."

His Worship ordered warrants to be issued as prayed for.

We understand that Pranjeevundass Doolubdass and Ooka Bheema have been taken into custody, and liberated on bail.

MAZAGON POLICE.—25TH MAY.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Goolam Mahomed, a tailor, was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust, three pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of forty rupees, the property of Syud Meer Jan.

It appeared from the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, that about eight months ago the articles were given to the prisoner, who promised to return them in a few days; but he did not do so. About four days ago, the complainant saw the articles with a Marwaree, who said that they were pledged with him by the prisoner.

The prisoner admitted the offence, and His Worship sent him to the county jail for four months with hard labour.

DITTO.—There were two similar charges against the same prisoner, and His Worship sentenced him to a month's imprisonment for the first offence, and fourteen days' imprisonment in the county jail with hard labour for the second offence.

TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.—Thomas Garrety, a European loafer, was charged with forcibly entering into the dwelling house of Mrs. Jane McCastle, a Portuguese woman, and assaulting her at the same time.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, on Friday night last, the prisoner went to her house told her to open the door of her room. When she refused to do so, he broke open the door, and threatened her and the inmates of the house. He then slapped her on the face. She was obliged to leave the house for the night, fearing that the prisoner would molest her.

The prisoner received a blow on the face during the course of the charge. The prosecutrix was living with him for three months, and left him lately. He went to see her on the night in question, but did not assault her at all.

The prosecutrix denied the statement made by the accused that she was in his keeping.

His Worship, after the evidence before him convicted the offender, and sent him to the county jail for one month with hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RECONSTRUCTION *vs.* AMALGAMATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As the above cause, which has excited so much public interest, will shortly come for final disposal before the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, I feel greatly obliged by your allowing me a space in your valuable journal to suggest the following issues for discussion at the meeting of 4th June.

1st. Whether reconstruction is practicable under the specific conditions imposed by Government?

2nd. Supposing reconstruction to be practicable, whether it is calculated to protect the interests of the present shareholders so effectually as amalgamation?

3rd. Whether reconstruction will be capable of aiding the commercial interests of Bombay to the same extent as amalgamation?

4. What might be the probable result, should amalgamation be rejected and reconstruction subsequently fail?

With regard to the first point, permit me to observe, that the raising of so much capital as ... lakhs in so brief period of two months, ... the public mind so full of doubts as to ... of the new Bank would be an im... If the minimum capital demanded ... shall not be subscribed and ... first of August next, the whole ... the ground, and such of the ... ave been too eager to open ... crifice of more legitimate ... tication of your columns ... can expect a refund of ... course to a rateable ... expenses, which the ... incur. No sane man ... undertaking clogged ...

...wever, be resolved on, ... is certain, whether ... e up the whole seventy ...

second point, I need ...anation is decidedly ... shareholders than ...nk a subscriber, by ... the first of August, ... amount. In the ...bay shareholder, by ... December, gets a re... ...o, but the latter ... 950, so that if a share... take up the whole of his ...nage to sell a portion and ...thus realized he is in a position ...alance. Besides, the allottee ob... ...are in the strongest and best regulated Bank in India, enjoying the highest confidence both of Government and the public, and at once participates in the splendid profits which its prosperous business so invariably returns. Whereas the progress of the new Bank must naturally be slow and its profits comparatively small for some time to come.

The third point opens a question of the greatest importance to the commercial community of Bombay and deserves their most serious consideration.

It is an established fact that where banking facilities are greater, the value of money does not undergo sudden fluctuations. The growing wants of commerce in Bombay had been so manifest during the last few years, that the Government of India found it expedient to increase their capital within a short time from half a million to over two millions of pounds; and although out of regard to the present position of the shareholders, Government have demanded a minimum capital of one million only, as the basis for the establishment of a new Presidency Bank still it must be apparent to all that if a portion of that capital be scattered into the interior to feed branch establishments, the new bank can never be expected to meet fully the requirements of trade, whenever an unusual demand for money arises. On the other hand, the Amalgamated Bank will not only be able to render available for the trade of Bombay the entire capital of one hundred and seventy lakhs to be specially raised for that purpose, but also, in case of need to bring to bear the whole of their unemployed resources in Calcutta, and at the numerous branch stations.

A great and well conducted bank with ample means to regulate the value of money, and the internal exchanges of the country, is daily becoming a growing want for all India, and specially for Bombay where monetary crises are of so frequent occurrence; and such a Bank the amalgamation fairly promises, should the Bombay public embrace the present opportunity of bringing it to a consummation.

Having given my own humble opinion on the first three points, I now come to the fourth, which perhaps none of your readers have yet thought it worth while to discuss, but which nevertheless is of the utmost importance.

It cannot be supposed for a moment that the directors of the Bank of Bengal would be so conciliating as to allow the Bombay shareholders to adopt amalgamation as an alternative to the non-success of Reconstruction. The proposal has not been submitted to them in a definite form, and they have to answer *yes* or *no*. Their choice, however, does not require any great exercise of judgment, for they have *certainly* in one scale and *chance* in the other. The directors have already, as men of sense, unanimously given their assent to the amalgamation scheme, and there can be no doubt that the shareholders will soon follow their example, unless they are so far blinded by the sophistry of the *Times of India* as to verify the ancient moral "men to avoid one danger often fall into a greater."

Let the shareholders think seriously before they go to the meeting, what might be the result if after rejecting amalgamation, they find Reconstruction to be impossible under the stringent conditions imposed by Government.

Let them reflect for a moment what course the Government was likely to adopt for the management of their each balances, and the transaction of their ordinary business of paying and receiving money, after the expiry of the present agreement with the bank in March 1868.

Would the Government revert to their old system of appointing a sub-treasurer, with a suitable establishment, for the management of the public exchequer, simply because a new Bank of Bombay could not be established, or would they open fresh negotiations with some other strong Bank with a view to transfer their cash balances to that Bank, and transact all their business through its Agency? If the latter course appears probable, is it not still more probable that the Bank of Bengal, with a large capital at command, and having the power to raise another million at a moment's notice, and possessing withal the fullest confidence of the state would not be slow in securing the prestige of Government and establishing its supremacy in Bombay? Where then would be the cry "let us have a *local* Bank or no Bank at all."

I fear, Mr. Editor, I have trespassed too far on your valuable columns, and would therefore beg to conclude with a request that you will kindly give your own opinion on the points elicited.—Yours faithfully,

Bombay, 25th May. JUSTICIA.

THE REPORTED MUTINY AT MEERUT

THE *Mofussilite*, which is published at Meerut, under date 21st May gives the following account of the affair which led to the *Times of India's* telegram that a mutiny had broken out among the native troops at Meerut:—

In Meerut and throughout the surrounding district, the last eight and forty hours have been a period of suspense and alarm,—though happily a false alarum. Rumour upon rumour followed in fast succession; first of a mutiny of the police and native troops in Meerut; then of an outbreak on the part of the European Troops in garrison; of an attempt to capture the artillery park of guns; and of the approach of large bodies of mutineers from every side. With the memory of 1857 fresh upon us, the agitation and terror of the moment can be more easily imagined than described. Bad news is proverbial for the swiftness with which it travels, and messengers and telegrams from every part of the district were flying far and fast in a very few hours, although the authorities on the spot (putting little faith in the intelligence received) were anxious to keep the matter quiet in order to prevent unnecessary alarm.

Nevertheless, a telegram was received yesterday morning from Gazeeabad, stating that information had reached that place, to the effect that Meerut was in the hands of the mutineers, and that a large force was at Begumabad, advancing upon Gazeeabad, *enroute*, we suppose, for Delhi, and begging for authoritative information—which was at once despatched in reply—and assistance, which happily was unnecessary. We mention this fact to show the ready credence given to a report of the kind, and the exaggeration and distortion of fact which unfortunately and always take place on an occasion of the kind; and also the great amount of trouble, inconvenience, and alarm caused through the agency of one wretched fanatic, who, as it now turns out, is a raving madman.

But in order to allay the agitation and excitement which has prevailed since Saturday evening last, as well as, to a certain extent, correct the errors and misstatements which on occasions like the present invariably creep into the columns of the public press, we have made it our especial care "to sift the story to its foundation," and we are glad to be able to place before our readers—upon the very best authority—the exact particulars of the case, as also of the precautions taken by the civil and military authorities

On Saturday evening last, a letter was received by the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, giving cover to an intercepted communication, of the most suspicious and alarming character in the vernacular—or rather *Sanskrit*—tongue. At the same time, Mr. Watson received a telegram from the Commissioner of the Division, directing him immediately to submit the letter in question to the Major General Commanding at Meerut. This was done without delay as the covering letter, describing the vernacular communication (which the authorities were unable to decipher at the momebt) intimated that Sunday evening had been fixed for a demonstration of some kind, and immediate action was imperatively necessary.

Major General Troup, we understand, however refused to take action in the matter until the ill-written document in question was translated and understood. This was not accomplished until noon the following day when it was found to be the most outrageous and ridiculous trash which could only have emanated from the pen of a madman.

In the meantime, however, it was deemed advisable to warn commanding officers to be on the alert. This precaution was withdrawn as soon as an English translation of this mad production was available. During Sunday last, a clue which had been obtained of the writer of the document was followed up, and the suspected man was apprehended. On being brought into the Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, he at once acknowledged that he wrote and posted the letter, but as he is clearly a lunatic, criminal proceedings against him have been stayed for the present pending a reference to Government.

It is much to be regretted that the covering letter forwarding this unintelligible production did not state how it had been obtained, or that an English translation did not accompany it. The statement that "a demonstration of some kind" was to take place, was naturally looked upon as reliable information and was acted upon accordingly.

A SPECIAL Edition of the *Delhi Gazette*, dated 22nd May, has the following:—

Authentic intelligence has just reached us from Meerut with regard to the alleged "mutiny." It appears that some excitement was caused in consequence of the Collector having received a vernacular letter stating an outbreak would occur on Sunday evening last.

A report reached Gazeeabad to the effect that the native regiment stationed at Meerut had mutinied, and that three hundred of the mutineers were on their road to Gazeeabad. This created a panic and all the women and children were sent to Delhi, where their arrival caused a great sensation, and the most ridiculous and unfounded rumours were flying about.

We are glad to hear the writer of the letter has been arrested and found to be insane.

We hasten to publish this extra in consequence of a paragraph which appeared in our issue of yesterday, but which was excluded from our down-country papers in consequence of a short telegram received from Meerut.

ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL of the 3rd MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Delhi*, Captain Methven, arrived in harbour about a quarter past 4 o'clock on Saturday last, with the mails of the above date. She left Suez on the 12th instant at 5.55 p. m., and Aden on the 18th at 10 a. m. She brought the following passengers:—

From Southampton.

Lieut. Harman, Mr. De Salis,
Mrs. Burgess, " McConnel,
Mr. Tod, and 16 2nd Class passengers.

From Marseilles.

Mrs. Mallerby, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns,
Mr. and Mrs. White, Captain Nightingale,
Dr. Lord, " Bartholomew.

From Suez.—Mr. Haywood.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, May 3.)

On the representations of England, Austria, and Russia, France and Prussia have agreed to a Conference on the Luxemburg question, which has been summoned by the King of Holland, and is to meet in London on May 7.

The French and Prussian Governments have both announced the suspension of all warlike preparations.

The personal interposition of Queen Victoria and the Czar is said to have greatly influenced the pacific decision of the King of Prussia.

The Prussian Parliament has been convoked for the purpose of confirming the constitution of the new North German Confederation.

The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary is fixed for June 2.

Another rising in Spain is reported. Several armed bands are in the field in Catalonia.

The latest news from Mexico is confirmatory of the critical position of the Emperor Maximillian.

One of Mr. Gladstone's abandoned amendments to the Reform Bill, reducing the term of residence from two years to one, was moved on May 2 by Mr. Ayrton, and carried against the Government by 273 votes to 107. Mr. Disraeli thereupon suspended the further progress of the bill until he had consulted his colleagues. It is believed the Government will accept the decision.

Lord Derby has resumed his public duties.

Numerous meetings have been held in opposition to the Government Reform Bill, and to express confidence in Mr. Gladstone.

The projected Reform demonstration in Hyde-park on May 6 has been prohibited by the Government, but the Reform League have resolved not to abandon their intention.

Mr. Walpole has given notice of a bill for the regulation of the royal parks.

Doran and Burke, two of the Fenian leaders, have been convicted of high treason and sentenced to death.

General Marcus Slade claims the Slade barometer and estates, and has brought an action of ejectment against Sir Alfred Slade, which is now being tried in the Court of Exchequer.

The London tailors' strike still continues, and the dispute is becoming more embittered. The Paris tailors' strike is believed to be nearly at an end.

The French enterprise of the employment of the *Great Eastern* to bring passengers from America to visit the Paris Exhibition has proved a complete failure.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lord Llanover, Mr. Justice Hayes, Sir W. Sidney Thomas, Mr. John Henderson, and Baron Poerio.

There is a good demand for money.

The price of Consols to-day is 9¼ to 9⅛ for money, and 9⅛ to 9¼ for account (June 6).

Rates of Exchange: Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11¾d. per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: American, 10d. to 13½d. Surat 6¾d. to 11d. Egyptian, 14d. to 18d. Total sales, 1,47,560 bales—46,880 for speculation and export. Imports, 117,664 bales. Market steady.

Cotton Goods at Manchester. The market was in a feverish and excited state for some days, but closes quiet and inanimate.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, May 3.)

WHETHER peace has broken out (to adopt the phrase of John Leech's farmer), or whether the present proceedings are but a postponement of war until both sides shall be even more ready for it, is at present doubtful, but a sudden announcement that a Conference had been agreed to, on the Luxemburg question, has filled the optimists with gratification. It is a pity to disturb people who are determined to be happy, but it is true that Conferences by no means bring peace, as a rule, and if this meeting should do so, it will surprise sundry. At first we were told that England had done it all, but Lord Stanley sees the inconvenience of accepting too much glory, and places our ortensions on a more modest footing. Much is said of a letter which our Queen wrote with her own hand to the King of Prussia, begging him to keep the peace, and assuring him that if he went to war, England could not even give Prussia moral support, which for family reasons it would be painful to withhold. We cannot pretend to judge of the effect which such an appeal from a good and pious lady might have, and places our old King and his resolute Minister, but if it have only had influence in inducing them to submit the question to a Conference the Queen has deserved well of Europe. The diplomatists may or may not be able to settle the dispute—the extreme willingness professed by both sides to have it adjusted looks suspicious—but it is impossible that there should not be a war between France and Prussia, at no distant date if the Napoleonic dynasty endures.

Fenianism at last has come in sight of the gallows, and the lower classes in Ireland are becoming convinced that the law is in earnest. After a long trial, two of the ringleaders, Burke and Doran, have been found guilty, and have been sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of May. From the terms in which the Lord Chief Justice spoke, when giving sentence, it would seem that Government has resolved on making an example, and this will be approved by most persons, besides that it will render it safe to extend lenity to the many foolish offenders who have been many dupes. Burke made a flourish about dying for his country, but it is to be hoped that no opportunities will be allowed to him or any of the gang to make sentimental addresses to the Irish masses. Pains should be taken to explain to the latter that these ruffians are hanged for brutal outrage on society, and that they are no patriots or martyrs, but convicted scoundrels.

France has sustained a signal defeat, the curious feature of which is that the overthrow lies in the fact that the invaders would not venture home. The Great Eastern was chartered by a French company to go to New York, and bring over thousands of Americans to see the Exhibition. It was calculated that she would bring 3,000. When she arrived, it was with about 160, and with the news that America had heard so much of the extortions and exactions with which the Parisians were afflicting their unlucky visitors, that she declined to come to the shore. Many persons had engaged berths and paid forfeit money rather than come over to be fleeced. We are bound in justice to the Emperor of the French, whose favourite idea the Exhibition was, to say that he is understood to be disgusted at the greediness of his subjects, and to speak with bitter contempt of the classes that are manifesting such vulgar avarice. But though a Frenchman dreads a sneer more than anything, he does not dread it enough to let go a chance of clutching a franc. The Emperor's scoff is ineffective. It could be wished that things were otherwise; the Exhibition is really a splendid show, and in another month will be still more worthy of a visit.

That expiring brutality, the Prize Ring, had a blow on Saturday last which will shake it very considerably, and will tend in time to open the state of public opinion which the Executive needs before taking the simple measure which will extinguish the whole business. There was to have been a fight for the Championship, a Mr. O'Baldwin and a Mr. Wormald were to contend, and some interest was felt in the affray from the extreme bigness of the former, as he is, we believe, known to have been with the naked eye, or any other, at the appointed time. The usual mob of swells and ruffians went to the place, and Wormald went with them, but no antagonist appeared, and the party had to return, leaving the honour of England unavenged. The explanations which have since been offered are all contradictory—the mild suggestion that O'Baldwin missed his train is not regarded as altogether satisfactory and there is more addressed in the language of slang to the House of Commons, he "funked the fight." It seem more generally thought that for reasons best known to himself he allowed himself to be got out of the way, and one gentleman (an ex-pugilist and public character) has written the most touching bewailment on the conduct of Mr. Nathaniel Langham who, when appealed to as to Mr. O'Baldwin's whereabouts, concisely ordered the catechist to hold his tongue. The thing is an anachronism in England, but people would complain if the overdone Empire were pinched. He expressed his willingness to die for, and hoped that liberty would yet dawn on, his afflicted country. Doran made a few remarks, in which he charged some of the witnesses with swearing falsely. The jury then went for a few minutes; when they returned, the Chief Justice pronounced the sentence. The prisoners, he said, had been found guilty, and the verdict was quite warranted by the evidence. They had committed high treason—the greatest of crimes, and one week's success might have caused loss of life which no one could estimate. The judges had no power to alter the sentence of the law, and he warned Doran not to calculate on mercy. Burke was a ringleader throughout the conspiracy. He was taken red-handed in rebellion, and had forfeited his life. The court could only postpone the day of execution as long as possible. His lordship then put on the black cap, and pronounced sentence of death on May 29. The prisoners were then removed, and the court adjourned.

THE KIRWEE AND BANDA PRIZE MONEY.

A QUESTION was put to Sir Staford Northcote, last night, regarding the distribution of the Kirwee and Banda prize property. The answer which he returned was very satisfactory; but this can hardly be said to agree be attributed to any neglect on the part of the present Secretary of State for India, who has been so short a time in office. It seems, indeed, that the delay in the case, as in all cases, is the result of the defective system, which seems to recognize the necessity—why, it is impossible to say—of not commencing one operation before another has been concluded. We are of course told, by way of explanation, that about nearly ten years, during which the question of "who is to have the money?" has been litigated, to the palpable diminution of the fund itself, that the rolls are not yet made out, and that we do not know the names of the claimants. Why this process should not have been going on all this long time of previous inquiry we do not know, except that it is a system against which we have been for many year earnestly protesting—*Overland Mail.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held at noon on the 3rd instant at the London Tavern; Mr. W. J. Hamilton in the chair.

The report which was issued some time before, having been taken as read,

The Chairman moved its adoption. He commenced by expressing regret that the financial statement was not as satisfactory as the last one. The shareholders must, however, have been fully prepared for such a result, the commercial crisis of the last year having been more severely felt at Bombay than anywhere else. There was a falling off in the receipts was, indeed, partly owing to the monsoon, which came in the half-year now to be reviewed; but, in the commercial panic, business in Bombay, not in cotton only but in almost every department, was almost suspended. Even some months ago the losses sustained in Bombay were estimated at 11,000,000*l*. The falling off in the receipts, though largest in goods traffic, extended to passengers and coal. The receipts were down from 59 to 76 per cent. This increase was accounted for by the fact that it was found necessary to increase all the charges of the establishment, and that these could not be reduced at once. The expenditure on the permanent way and in the locomotive department underwent a diminution. There was an additional expenditure of between six and seven thousand pounds on the new police, the cost of which was rather excessive. The ordinary traffic loss by wage exhibited a considerable reduction, namely, five or six hundred pounds again about 25,000*l*. (Hear, hear.) The net receipts of last year were, notwithstanding the charges, sufficient to pay 5*l*. per cent. on all the line that was open for traffic. (Cheers.) The branch to Nagpore was now opened, and thus 553 miles were completed out of a total of 1,273. (Cheers.) The doubling of a portion of the line was proceeding satisfactorily.

In the discussion which ensued,

Mr. Ayrton, M.P. (a director), congratulated the meeting on the termination of the arrangement which had been entered into with the Nerbudda Coal Company for the supply of coals, reminding the shareholders that he opposed it at a special meeting of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, on the ground that the profits of the Nerbudda Company, would be excessive and unjust.

The report was adopted and the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

THE report of the directors states, that in the course of the half-year portions of the Nagpoor line, from Budnaira to Poolgaum, 40¾ miles, on the 16th of July, and from Poolgaum to Sindee, 38½ miles, on the 8th of November, together 78¾ miles were opened for public traffic; and of the Jubbulpore line from Boorhaunpore to Khundwa, 42¾, on the 3rd of September; total 121½; which, added to 701¾ miles previously opened, make the total length open for traffic on the 31st December last, 823¼ miles. The average number of miles worked during the half-year was 777.16 miles, against 601.8 miles in the corresponding half of the year 1865. The net receipts for the half-year ending December last amounted to 440,205*l*., against 420,857*l*., in the same half of 1865, showing a decrease of 180,652*l*. The working expenses amounted to 337,727*l*. against 371,275*l*. in the same half of 1865, showing a decrease of 33,548*l*. The revenue account, for the first time, had the signature of the consulting engineer of the Bombay Government as signifying the adoption of that department. The net receipts of the half-year amounted to 102,478*l*. to be carried to the credit of the company in reduction of guaranteed interest advanced by the Government. The increase in the merchandise receipts arose chiefly on the two crease in the merchandise receipts arose chiefly on the two important items of cotton and seeds, which amounted to 171,468*l*. out of the total decrease of 193,099*l*. owing to the financial crisis of last year. The falling off in the cotton receipts was also attributable to the circumstance of the company having succeeded in carrying to Bombay before the 30th June, 1866, nearly the whole of the cotton crop of the previous season, the fact being that of 4,400 tons of cotton were carried in the last half-year, as against 37,256 tons in the corresponding half of 1865. The traffic on the line was, however, again steadily improving, the gross receipts of the first eleven weeks of the current half-year having amounted to 41,776*l*., or something more than the total receipts for the past half-year. The directors had engaged Mr. Walter Knox, of the London North-Western Railway, as general traffic manager in India, and he left for Bombay a few days since. Major-General Rivers, R.E., entered upon his duties as the Company's agent in India at the end of November. Considerable progress was made with the doubling of the line between Callian and Kussara at the foot of the Thull Ghat incline. The second line was opened for traffic on October 22 from Callian to Wassind, and on February 20 last from Wassind to Atgaum. It was expected that the remaining 16 miles from Atgaum to Kussara would be ready during the month of April, thus completing the double line from Bombay to the top of the Thull Ghat. The doubling of this section of the line, the gradients upon which were very heavy, would greatly facilitate the working of the traffic. On February 20 last the remaining portion from Sindee to Nagpore, 29½ miles, was opened for public traffic, considerable advance was made on the Jubbulpore line. The next portion to be opened be opened for traffic very soon after the section to Hurda. The line from Sholapoor to Jubbulpore works on the last section from Sholapoor to Raichoor, the point of junction with the Madras railway, the works were being carried on satisfactorily. The expenditure on capital account to December 31 had been 14,636,963*l*., leaving a balance of 481,018*l*. The proposed arrangement between the company and the Norbudda Coal and Iron Company had been broken off.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern on April 26, and was numerously attended. Mr. H. Nelson, the chairman of the board of directors, took the chair in the first instance, but anyone that has ever been troubled with chills, and could not address a public meeting, he moved that Mr. P. Northall Laurie be called to the chair, and the motion being carried, Mr. Laurie took the chair accordingly. The report of the directors, the substance of which has appeared in our columns, was taken as read.

The chairman said it was now a year ago since they met in that room, and probably a more eventful year had never been known. It was unnecessary for him to remind them of the position of the company in April 1866. There was considerable anxiety, and the fluctuation in prices indicated stormy weather. Still they were in high spirits, and they could hardly have dreamed of the disasters of May 10, which had since been called Black Friday. The effect, so far as this company was concerned, was almost to stop the taking up of more debentures, and when he told them that last year the debentures issued were to the amount of 57,000*l*., of which 37,000*l*., were issued before Black Friday, they would have an idea how much the panic had affected them. The directors had nothing to do but to accept the position. They immediately telegraphed to their agents in India to hold their hands, to advance no more money on mortgage, except that they were to re-invest moneys that were paid in, and to remit to this country as fast as possible. He was happy to say that they did find it necessary to make a call, and they had no intention of calling on the shareholders for further capital. The liabilities were very small, and they must receive shortly considerable funds from India. The question of debentures was now occupying public attention. This company was established on the principle of issuing debentures for long periods. Of course, in the earlier stages of the company they were obliged to issue debentures, some for three, some for five, and some for seven years. Those for three years, which would fall due up to the end of 1868, were for about 47,000*l*. The directors would have 200,000*l*. very shortly, which would enable them to pay off debentures to a much larger amount, and so completely had they got the funds in hand that they had come to the resolution not to renew the three years' debentures; and he believed they would be able to pay off such principle to the seven years' debentures, and perhaps to the seven years'. He now came to the possible loss which they might sustain in Bombay. In the presidency of Bombay there had not been merely a depression, there had been a prostration, and this company had suffered in common with every other monetary establishment. The directors, however, expected that these matters would not turn out so badly; the bad enquiries and expectations had somewhat the amelioration would take place. But they had put the loss at the worst, and if they had had to draw up the report to-day they would not have made it so bad, because their letters to-day were of a much more cheering character. One estate, which had been sold had realized the whole amount of the advance. In Calcutta their position was satisfactory: they had a considerable amount of tea estates, and as a general rule nothing could be more satisfactory than those transactions. At Madras their business though small was perfectly sound. Taking it altogether, he was more than ever impressed with the intrinsic soundness of this concern. They had been able to reduce their expenditure by nearly 3,000*l*. a year. In conclusion he moved that the report and statement of accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. H. Nelson seconded the adoption of the report.

A Shareholder condemned the policy of the directors, urged a reduction in the expenditure, and proposed that on no account should a call be made without the sanction of a general meeting of the proprietors.

Mr. Russell Gurney moved an amendment to the effect that no dividend should be paid this year.

After considerable discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the motion that the report be adopted, and that a dividend of 2½ per cent. paid on the shares, out of the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in April last, 4 per cent., was passed unanimously.

The retiring auditors, and Mr. Nelson and Mr. Laurie, the retiring directors were then re-elected and the usual vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 1ST MAY, 1867.

THE month of April has witnessed excessive fluctuations in the price of cotton, and the general result is a decline of 1¼d. per lb. in American and 1½d. in Surat Cotton.

At the date of our last report the quotation for middling American (Upland) Cotton was 13d., and fair Dholleral 11¼d per lb. Great depression then took place, and the heavy import and the wretched state of trade in Manchester; this depression continued and increased during the first half of April, and American Cotton declined 1¾d., per lb. Middling Uplands and fine Dholleral 9¼d. On a faint rally occurred, lasting only a couple of days; but Manchester refused to respond, and the consequence was to throw our market into a deeper state of gloom than before.

A new source of anxiety also appeared about this time, and contributed largely to depress the market For some time a dispute had been smouldering between France and Prussia, about fortifications round the Federal Duchy of Luxemburg, and especially about the right of Prussia to garrison the fortress, but it had attracted little attention. All at once, however, it assumed the proportions of a formidable European question. The result was that each Government would greatly interfere with the export demand, and add very much to the difficulty already felt in handing our heavy stock. A violent pressure to sell at once showed itself, and prices gave way about 1¼d. during the rate of 1¼d. per lb. daily. On Wednesday, 24th ultimo, middling Uplands were sold at 10¼d. and Orleans at 10¾d. per lb., or 5d. per lb. below the rates ruling at the beginning of the year. One or two sales were made from the quay, and to arrive at 10d. for Uplands. New crop Surats afloat, Broach, Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee late shipments were sold at 8d. per lb. The same rates of Cotton at the beginning of the year was worth 13d. on the spot. The market was in a state of panic, nearly as great as during the crisis of last year, and the utmost confusion and uncertainty prevailed. On Thursday (25th) there was a large attendance of spinners, and an active demand sprang up, which swelled the sales to 20,000 bales, at ½d. advance. On Friday there was a still more eager demand, and further advance of ½d. On Saturday a new and favourable influence addad to the strength of the market. Reports reached us from the Continent that a settlement of the Luxemburg question was not improbable, and a further advance of ½d. was obtained. On Monday the public were surprised and delighted to learn that the prospect of a settlement had increased almost to a certainty, and that a conference of the Great Powers was to meet with the object of averting war. It was at once taken for granted that the danger of war was over, and an excited demand sprang up which advanced the price of American Cotton 1d. per lb., bringing middling Uplands to 12d., being ¼d. more than nearly 2d. per lb. above the lowest point touched four days before. The sales were 25,000 bales, but more quietness was shown towards the close of the day, and it began to be felt that the advance was rapid.

This feeling increasing yesterday, and when it became known that the Manchester market was tame, the desire to sell increased, and prices gave way ½d. from the best point of Monday, closing at 11¾d. to 11¾d. for middling Uplands and 12d. for Orleans.

In Manchester during the past month the movements of trade have closely corresponded with our own. The depression which began about a week ago, was and the fall in prices almost as great as here; at the lowest point 8½b. 39in. shirtings, the staple make of India cloth were sold about 10s. 3d. per piece, a price that was reached during a period of prosperous trade a year or two prior to the American war, when middling Orleans were at 6d. to 7d. per lb. It may be observed however that the quality of the cloth is by no means as good now as it was then.

The first thing that started business in Manchester was the receipt of better accounts from India. The Calcutta market, instead of declining under the enormous shipments of goods and the depressing accounts from this side, actually advanced, and the margin between that market and Manchester became so large that great encouragement was afforded to shippers. On the strength of this some large orders were given out, though at very low prices, and when our market became active, a further impulse was given to the upward movement, and more confidence to trade than for a long time past. Spinners and manufacturers, however, were not prepared for so rapid an advance in the raw material, and again there is much complaint that this market has overshot Manchester.

The Money Market has continued unchanged throughout the month, the supplies being extremely large in London and other European capitals, and there seems little prospect of higher rates in the present. As we previously observed, there is no stimulus given to trade this year by the cheapness of money; the feeling of commercial distrust continues strong, and the recent panic in our Cotton market has aggravated it. It had been by some fabulous (not very important, it is true), will not tend to improve the state of credit.

The prospects of our market at the present time involve the consideration of more points than usual. In the first place very much depends upon the arrangement of Continental difficulties. It is now taken for granted that the preservation of peace is almost certain, and probably this opinion is correct so far as the Luxemburg question is cot cerned, but the irritation and jealousy that subsist between the French and German nations has come prominently to light, and the organization of a durable European peace. Prudent merchants must continue to regard the state of the Continent as ominous, and it seems more than probable that not many years will pass without some great convulsion. But even a war would probably at once will give great relief to our markets, for it will probably insure a large export demand all through the summer and autumn, and also strengthen Manchester by causing large purchases of Yarn for Germany, which can be done by one shipping that if the army was to be constituted over again it must be on a different principle, but he was prepared also to show that it was in bad practice and required complete reconstruction. The army could never be a profession so long as the purchase system remained. A profession required that men should live by their calling, and rise by devoting their best energies to it, but at present the British officer entered the service for money, and obtained all his promotion by the same means, and it was notorious that the interest of the money invested, together with the charges for life assurance, often exceeded the whole of his pay. Then there were mess and band subscriptions, so that it was impossible for a man without private means to live in the army. If we had a sufficient supply of wealthy, energetic young men in the army, the army would reform itself. When the examinations for first commissions were established the purchase system ought to have been abolished, because it was impossible that parents could both give their sons an expensive education and also pay large sums for their commissions. At present they were taken too early from school and sent to a crammer to acquire superficial knowledge. How infamous the examination was could be learned from the sufficient that considered officers who were examined by the commission of 1857. Lord West then stated that when commanding a regiment before the subscription, and he was obliged to send them to the trenches and in command of detachments. They hardly knew their right hands from their left, and all he could do was to send the adjutant to parade them, and to tell them if they saw the enemy advance to hold their ground and to drive him back again. (A laugh) They had no knowledge whatever of their profession, and his whole dependence was on the steadiness of the men. But however raw officers might be when they entered the service, the important point was that the purchase system left them no inducement to study their profession. The man who bought his appointment would hardly be so zealous as he who had obtained it by merit, or even by private interest.

He had been told that before 1832 it was the custom to buy seats in that House, and he believed it was notorious that the members for such seats were not so regular in their attendance as the representatives of large and independent constituencies. From the moment the young officer entered the army, his whole attention was directed to questions of purchase and sale; and surely no greater kindness could be conferred on him than to relieve him from such cares and considerations. What made this traffic still more demoralising was that it was clandestine. Double regulation was often given in the cavalry for commissions and steps, a fact which was admitted and deplored by the commander-in-chief himself. His royal highness's words were, "It is done; we have no official knowledge of it, but I am afraid it is done, and I am sorry for it." What a school was this for learning the honour which became a British officer! It certainly followed the Spartan model, and obeyed the injunction of Lycurgus, by carrying on an illicit traffic so cleverly as to escape detection. (A laugh.) For the sake of morality the practice ought to be at least legalised. The first qualification for professional proficiency was adequate professional income; but the pay of the British ensign was 5*s.* 3*d.* a day, from which was deducted on entering 12 days' pay for band and 20 for mess, with 20 more on first promotion. There remained only sufficient for mess expenses. This was not as it should be. The officer should have enough pay to enable him to live frugally according to the habits of the day; but when the Treasury was asked for an increase, the answer was, that the only effect of an increase of pay would be to raise the price of commissions. (Hear, hear.) These circumstances told heavily in the infantry, but with double force in the cavalry. In that branch the rich men had run up the price of commissions to such a height, and had become so extravagant in their habits, that in 1839 the system broke down of a sudden at both ends; and this was a pregnant fact. Officers had so much overpaid in commissions that a panic actually ensued, and nobody could be found to buy. (A laugh.) There was absolutely a financial crisis in the British army. (Loud laughter.) There were 65 cornetcies vacant, and the Government found themselves in this absurd position, that on the one hand, enough poor men could not be got for private soldiers; and on the other, enough rich men for officers. The system had in fact broken down at both ends. Under these circumstances, the commander-in-chief proposed to reduce the steppages for forage; but Lord Herbert did not deem that sufficient. Nobody thought 17*d.* a day would be much relief to men who had paid from £840 to £7,000 and £10,000 for their commissions, besides uniforms, horses, and extravagant living. Lord Herbert adopted a more effectual expedient, and one which was itself a condemnation of the purchase system. The Secretary of State entered the commission market, and commenced a system of brokerage with the aid of the army reserve fund, which had been criticised by Sir De Lacy Evans as a fund for the extension of the purchase system. A large number of commissions without purchase and promotions had been given subsequent to the Crimean war. Officers were allowed to sell, and to substract for their private use £300 for each year of their service. Of course the officers also who had purchased were permitted to sell, and the whole was added to the immense domain of the purchase system. The sums thus obtained from the infantry were devoted to the purchase of cavalry commissions. These practices excited the honest indignation of the right hon. and gallant member for Huntingdon, who entered an able protest against them under the form of a question. The practice of buying and selling appointments had been tried and found wanting in every one of the great departments of State. In 1660, Samuel Pepys obtained the appointment of clerk of the acts, and in a few days received a bribe of £300 for the post; and these transactions appeared so perfectly legitimate that with his usual piety, he prayed God to direct him what he should do therein. In the early days of the Restoration appointments were always bought and sold; but in the Revolution a purer state of public morality began to prevail, and high officials were frequently punished for allowing such practices. Why, then, should practices which had been abolished in the Admiralty, the law, and all the great departments of State, have found a home and a stronghold in the army? (Hear.) They were told that it was necessary for the army to be officered by English gentlemen, and that the best test of gentlemanly qualities was the possession of adequate wealth. Was there reason to suppose that under any circumstances the army would fail to attract a number of English gentlemen? (Hear, hear.) The navy, the law, the church, and the civil service did not fail in that respect. The army was not a discreditable profession, but of all professions the most honourable—(hear, hear)—and military distinction was the most certain road in this country to

millions into the hands of the Secretary for War, they would get nothing for their money till the purchase system was abolished. (Hear.) England had a very small army and immense interests at stake, and it was absolutely necessary that in that army every officer should be real ones, intelligent, and skilful in his profession, and that result would never be accomplished until men owed their commissions, not to pounds, shillings, and pence, but to intelligence, zeal, and professional experience and skill.

Colonel Sykes complimented the hon. gentleman upon the ability he had displayed in bringing forward the question, and stated that the experience of half a century led him entirely to concur in the views which the House had just heard expressed. A man who bought his promotion up to the rank of major paid several thousand pounds, and if he had a family he was compelled to think of the loss in case he died. Then, at the age when men were most competent to command and when their experience made their services valuable, they were obliged and self-defence to quit the army. They could not induce the music, or even a moderate portion of the intellectual and moral persons of the country to enter the army, because owing to the purchase system the service gave sons of tradesmen who might be disposed to enter the military profession nothing to look forward to. They army of the East India Company was recruited without the slightest difficulty, and from a different class of persons to those who entered the royal army. In the Indian service there was always something to look forward to. There was a multitude of appointments open to men of some little education and station, and many were induced to go to India from the chances of success thus held out to them who could never entertain any hope of promotion in the royal army. In one regiment which he commanded in India, his sergeant-major was the son of a Scotch clergyman. This gentleman, Mr. M'Leod, had received his education under the admirable system of parochial instruction in Scotland, and when he (the hon. and gallant member) came home he recommended him for an appointment to a department in which his talents and acquirements would be appreciated. The result was, that he became deputy collector at Scinde, with a salary of £1,200 a year. This was but one example of numerous instances of promotion of a similar character. The consequence was, that the company's service was flooded with persons of a higher station than those who joined the ranks of the royal army. It was mischievous, imprudent, and impolitic, that such a definite line should be drawn between the officers and the men they commanded in the British army. With regard to purchase, the poor man was not always sure to get his money back again. He knew a case that was at present before the War-office of a captain who had paid £1,800 for his commission. Having been put a few years ago on half pay he applied to the late Sir G. C. Lewis to be allowed to sell his commission. Sir G. Lewis remarked to him that he was getting on in life, and asked whether he would take £1,500 for his commission. The poor man said that money would be acceptable, and consented to take it, but up to the present moment he had not received a farthing of that £1,500. He (the hon. and gallant gentleman) looked for better things from the present head of the War-office. The question was how this evil of purchase was to be remedied. There were £7,000,000 invested in the purchase of commissions, and that no doubt made it a serious matter to grapple with the subject. But why not make a beginning? As officers wanted to sell commissions let them be bought by the Government, and in process of time the present evil would be extinguished. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Stanley said that, having been for several years in the army, and having always felt the deepest interest in its welfare, he trusted the House would pardon him if he trespassed for a few minutes upon its attention on the present occasion. It seemed to him that the question before them was of a twofold character. They had to look, on the one hand, to the disadvantages of the present system; and on the other, to the advantages which might reasonably be expected from a change such as was proposed. It was made his intention to go over the ground traversed by his hon. friend who made this motion. There were one or two points upon which it was well to have a fuller discussion than they had as yet received. One of the principal objections which he thought must suggest itself to the present plan was, that from the very first moment of entering the service an officer assumed the gravest responsibility that could be thrown upon any one man. He said it without fear of contradiction, that a young officer entering the service, and feeling the responsibility of having so many human lives placed under his charge without being required by the State to qualify himself properly for the discharge of the duties he was about to undertake, found himself placed in a most difficult and invidious position. (Hear, hear.) The point, however, to which he particularly desired to address himself was that of the advantages which he trusted might ensue from a change of system, which, while doing away with purchase, would enable the authorities by that means to promote a larger number of men from the ranks than was at present done. It had been said that if they proposed to raise a certain proportion of officers from the ranks, they would inevitably effect a great change in the army and run the risk of losing that high standard of gentlemanlike feeling which. It was universally admitted the British army possessed above the armies of all other nations. But in respect to such a measure as that proposed, he contended they should look beyond the immediate effect of its adoption. At the present time a young officer entered the army with the best intentions, working well and wishing to do his duty, but the life of a soldier was composed of a multitude of small details, the knowledge or the want of knowledge of which would constitute the difference between the comfort and the discomfort of all those who were immediately under him. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was a considerable disadvantage to the service that officers should come in without any knowledge of the duties which on their first entrance they were called upon to fulfil towards their men. If the present system were changed, he thought they would at once have a large number or officers conversant with the wants and habits of the men under them, and who would be able in many cases to decide questions involving the comfort of the men with greater precision and satisfaction than officers who had never served in a lower grade, however apt they might be in other respects. Another objection was that at the present time, although an officer when he entered the army, and in passing from one rank to another, went through a sort of examination, it was not such an examination as would be contemplated under the change proposed. That examination was merely to see whether an officer was positively too bad to be promoted to the rank above him. It was not to select the good officer but to keep back the man who was totally unfit. He need hardly remind the House that such a practice afforded no inducement to officers to exert themselves to acquire a knowledge of the intermediate branches of their profession. He contended that if a certain number of officers were introduced from the ranks of the army and were placed in competition with the other officers, whether they entered from the Military College or elsewhere, and if subsequent promotion were made to depend on the examination of those officers, the result would be that a higher standard of military knowledge would be, as it were, forced into the profession. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to add that it was his firm opinion that not only should officers intended for the rank of actual commanders of battalions be chosen by selection, but that those superior to officers, the majors of regiments, whow were likely to be called on at any moment in the absence of their superiors to act, should also be selected on account of their military acquirements. (Hear.) He could not conceive that as far as regarded the regimental work of the army, it was necessary that officers should be highly qualified in scientific accomplishments. He thought the probability was that if an officer gave up much of his time to acquiring those scientific accomplishments, he to a certain extent employed it in a manner which might be devoted to his men with better results. (Hear hear.) He could not understand that if this system of promotion by purchase were abolish, it would be possible to carry out that system of promotion partly by seniority and partly by selection were substituted, how the staff appointments could be taken from the army, as at present. He thought that by separating the staff of the army from the regimental commission they would do away with a great injustice which might occur from following out the plan of seniority. He confessed he did not share in the apprehensions felt by some, that the proposed change would endanger the present high standard of honour and gentlemanly feeling which existed in the army, because it seemed to him they might consider those men who took the trouble to fit themselves to be examined as to be possessed of equally a large amount of application and energy as would render the task easy to them to confirm as far as possible to the manners of those in whose society they found themselves placed. He was not aware whether his hon. friend intended to press his motion to a division, but he trusted, if the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for War were not prepared to accede to it, that he would be induced to take the matter into his serious consideration during the recess. (Captain Stanley) could not impress too deeply on the House the fact that this great measure must be carried out at a time when they could look at its provisions carefully, and not at a time when they were encumbered with and in the midst of war. (Hear, hear.) They had a very good example in the Austrian army, to which officers on first joining their regiments were attached as cadets, associating with the officers, but learning thoroughly and practically the duties of those whom they would afterwards have to command. He admitted there were great difficulties in carrying out this scheme, but he could not but express a hope that before long the system of purchase would be abolished, and that the army would cease to be the only service in which remained the purchasing of responsibilities for a sum of money. (Hear.)

Colonel North said there could be no objection to the recommendation of his hon. and gallant friend who had just sat down if the country only found the £s.d. The hon. gentleman opposite said that the army was kept together by the lash, but he had shown that during 10 years in an army of 200,000 men, scattered over all parts of the world, the average of men flogged was two and a fraction per thousand. (Hear, hear.) The last time the question now before the House was discussed was in 1856. The subject was then brought forward by Sir De Lacy Evans, a distinguished officers who certainly could not find fault with the slowness of his own promotion, for on January 11, 1815, he was a lieutenant, and on June 18 he was a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Nobody could find fault with that promotion, but it showed that Sir De Lacy Evans did not bring forward his motion because he had a personal grievance. The motion was opposed by the present Earl de Grey, than whom no man had the interest of the army more at heart. Lord Goderich proposed that one half the vacancies in the army should be filled by merit and the remainder by other methods. He believed that it would lead to heartburnings if officers were promoted by selection just as much as if they were promoted by purchase. It was often a very important matter for an officer who had but little means, and perhaps a large family, to be able to sell out and get £700 or £800. He did not think the House of Commons was prepared to vote the £8,000,000 which would be required to carry out what was suggested, and therefore he should vote against the motion if it was pressed to a division.

Mr. Grenville-Nugent said that one consideration had been omitted from the argument against the motion, namely that the men who were promoted from the ranks would not have the means to live as officers. There could be little doubt, he thought that soldiers were more likely to give a willing and proper obedience to men who were above them in rank and station than to their own comrades. He did not think any one could point the finger of blame at officers in respect of the performance of their duties. They could not be done better, and if the officers could not do better he was sure the men could not. If the motion were adopted the whole tone of the army would be lowered. They would have men of a different class in the army. At present the officers knew something of one another and were more or less friends, but if the sons of a linendraper in some petty village were promoted because they were smart and could read and write well they would destroy the whole tone of the regiment. When they considered what the army had done, and how it had been led, it could not be said that the system of purchase was a bad one. They were, by motions of this kind, putting many things into the heads of the soldiers which otherwise would never have entered them, and he believed they were calculated to do much harm in the army.

Sir H. Verney said that no one could affirm that the army was in the state it ought to be, or to which it might be brought. It was absolutely necessary that their military defences should be as perfect as possible. Theirs must always be a small army, but it ought on that very account to be highly organized and rendered as efficient as possible. They afforded the richest opportunity for plunder in case of war or invasion, and therefore they ought to be well prepared. Any person acquainted with the perfect organisation and the preparedness for war of foreign armies, and compared them with our army, must be aware that in case of any sudden danger or invasion we should be in a state of confusion, and our want of preparation might be most fatal. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if men were enlisted for a shorter period of time there would be no lack of them, but that all ranks of the army would be well filled. Further, if the men were taught different trades, as they ought to be, in the army, there would be plenty of them to fill the ranks. The soldiers in the Prussian army were well instructed in all trades; and why should they not have carpenters and builders of huts and shoemakers in the British army. He hoped the right honourable baronet the Secretary for War would turn his attention to this subject and consider the whole; and if he could reform the present system of purchase we should confer a greater benefit upon the army than had been brought about for many years past. (Hear, hear.)

Major Jervis said he should like to know how and in what manner—in what country and at what time—the British officers had not sustained the prestige of the British army. Was not that the feeling among the men in the army? If they would bring men from the ranks to the grades of officers they must increase their pay very considerably. (Hear, hear.) He would be happy to see men with whom he had served as non-commissioned officers raised to higher positions, but if they were, they would say that they could not live upon the present rate of pay. Men so promoted would die of starvation unless the pay should be increased. It was perfectly perplexing to hear how the question had been argued. What was the importance of the purchase system? He could look at it quietly, as he did not belong to a purchase corps and he was getting old, and was rather low in the service, and in his opinion the purchase system must be seriously considered before it could be abolished. He hoped the discussion, if continued, would be carried on in a business-like way, and with the knowledge that if men were raised from the ranks to associate with men who had paid for their commisions they must have better pay. That was the question. It was one entirely of £s.d. The men raised must be paid much higher than at present, for the pay now was less than mechanics, carpenters, clerks, and others earned. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Pakington said that hon. gentlemen upon both sides would admit that the modest terms in which the honmember for Tynemouth had referred to Sir De Lacy Evants, who formerly introduced this question to the House, were superfluous. (Hear, hear.) It was sufficient to know that the subject had been introduced that evening by a son of Sir C. Trevelyan, who had devoted his great ability and much perseverance to it as a proof that the hon. gentleman could but entertain the purest motives in bringing it forward. Having read the works of Thucydides, he (Sir J. Pakington) was familiar with the extracts from them which had been quoted to the House, and it was impossible to read those works, the last pamphlet of Sir C. Trevelyan and the report of the royal commission, and to study the subject, without being quite convinced that there anomalies in the present system of sale and purchase of commissions in the army. No doubt, if they were about to commence the organisation of an army, no one would dream that the sale and purchase of commissions ought to prevail. Though he could not approve of the present system of purchase abstractedly, yet he did not think that the time had arrived when it would be safe or prudent to sanction the proposition before the House, and therefore, if the hon. member went to a division, he must vote against his motion. The hon. gentleman had used the words illicit and clandestine, as he understood, in reference to the sales and purchases which took place; but there were regulation prices, and the statute provided that officers should be considered for offences against it. No doubt some offences were committed, and it was greatly to be desired that the law should be brought more into harmony with the present requirements. While he would not deny that the system contained anomalies, he would remind the House that it dated back from the reign of William III., and had been, with a trifling exception of a few years, in existence to this time; and he thought the hon. member would have done well if he had, whatever might be the merits or demerits of the system, pointed out that it was under this system that the British army had acquired its great renown—and (hear, hear) it had won its laurels in all parts of the world. (Hear, hear.) These were points which ought not to be passed over altogether, when proposing to put an end to sale and purchase of commissions in the army. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had not touched upon the extra expenses that would be involved by the change if carried out. Although there were anomalies in the present system, yet military opinions were nearly divided upon the question of abolishing it, but he thought that the preponderance of military feeling was in favour of the purchase system. What was the state of public feeling he could not say, but the present system could not be put an end to without a very great concession of both public opinion and military than had been yet arrived at. He did not think that the Government could sanction the great expenses which must be incurred without there should be a stronger feeling of public opinion than had been expressed. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend had put those extra expenses to the country at eight millions; but that was above the mark. The present value, according to regulation prices, of the commissions held by officers in the service amounted to a little more than seven millions. (Hear, hear.) The question would be whether that sum was payable to officers? He knew that Sir C. Trevelyan's opinion was that a great number of officers would adapt themselves to the new service; but upon that point there was also a great difference of opinion. The question had been referred for investigation on several occasions, and the concurrence of opinion which, when they looked at all the facts elicited, he thought it would be necessary to have a greater support of public feeling than existed at present before any Government could recommend the abolition of direct purchase. (Hear, hear.) Another point touched upon by the honourable and gallant member for Harwich was the system of promotion and the retaining in the service officers full of vigour and life. In the French service the plan adopted was one of compulsory retirement at comparatively early ages, and the result was retirement upon small and inadequate allowances which caused great complaints, and so far as it affected the junior officers the system did not work well, and he believed that the junior officers in the French service were much older than in the British. All these things showed that the House should not hastily adopt a plan which might cause greater evils than those to which reference had that evening been made. (Hear.) The objections to the purchase system were divided into two classes, namely, those which affected individual officers, and those which might be said to affect the public interest. With respect to the first objection, it was said that junior officers were enabled to purchase over the heads of their seniors, and also that in the case of the death of an officer they frequently suffered from the change being the loss of the money which he had paid for his commission. He admitted that the first objection occasionally arose, and that it operated somewhat harshly; but on the other hand it was to be said that what was involved in the army well, that notwithstanding this apparent hardship, officers who were unable to purchase their promotion were enabled, by means of officers in the same regiment passing to upper grades by purchase, to obtain their promotion quicker than they would otherwise he enabled to do. If this were a true view of the question, it would be a certain answer to one of the allegations of hardship entailed by the purchase system. With regard to the loss to families occasioned by the death of officers it should be remembered that, by a royal warrant passed for the purpose, the families of officers killed in action or within a certain time afterwards were entitled to receive back the sums which had been paid for their commissions. It should also be borne in mind that gentlemen who entered the army as a profession did so with their eyes open, and were fully aware of the conditions to which they would have to submit. The strongest argument in favour of the view taken by the hon. gentleman was that connected with the public bearing on the question relative to the commanding officers of regiments. If had been stated that several officers who had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel under the present system, were not equal to the command with which they were entrusted, and there was a recommendation made by the royal commissioners that the post of lieut.-colonel should be an appointment made on selection by the commander-in-chief. Considering how short a time he (Sir J. Pakington) had held the office he had the honour to fill, it would be presumption on his part were he to commit himself to any pledge in reference to the motion of the hon. gentleman the member for Tynemouth. He might state that a royal commission, of which the late Duke of Wellington, Sir T. Hardinge, and other men of great military knowledge, were members, had stated in a report made by them that by far the larger portion of the officers were perfectly qualified for their duties, and it was equally apparent that efficiency was maintained by the system of purchase. The hon. baronet the member of Buckingham had expressed a hope that he (Sir J. Pakington) would take the opportunity of considering the whole subject of army reform. This was no doubt a large subject, and he was deeply sensible of the difficulties it involved. He thought however to state that the question of purchase in army was one that could not be considered as standing alone, it must necessarily be taken in conjunction with other questions of equal importance. It was only the other day that the hon member for Hunting[illegible] had submitted to the House a proposal for raising an army of reserve, and it would be his (Sir J. Pakington's) duty in the course of a few days to lay on the table of the House the report of a committee presided over by Lord Strathnairn, and proposing very considerable changes in the administrative staff of the army. He trusted that the hon. gentleman the member for Tynemouth, seeing that he (Sir J. Pakington) had no views or prejudices of his own to further, would not, under these circumstances, press the motion he had made. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Hartington said he thought the House was indebted to the hon. gentleman the member for Tynemouth for having brought this matter forward. It was evident that the only way by which the matter could be fully understood was by discussion in that House and through the country, and it was only when it was thoroughly understood that it could be effectually settled. He believed that the present system of purchase in the army was full of anomalies and objections, and that every officer connected with the army would be glad to see it superseded by another system which would give the same advantages as the present system but without its defects. (Hear, hear.) But while entertaining these opinions, he concurred with the right honourable gentleman opposite (the Secretary for War) in asking the hon. member for Tynemouth not to press his motion to a division. The right honourable gentleman had assured the House that he had no prejudices on this subject and the House might regard his speech as a pledge that he would consider among other things the expediency of introducing some change in the present system of purchase in the army. During the time he (the noble marquis) had the honour of being connected with the War-office the subject of purchase in the army was never once mentioned in that House, and as public opinion was so quiescent on this matter that for three or four years it had not been referred to in that House he thought it somewhat precipitate, when it was at length brought forward, to ask the House to come to a decision upon it in the course of a single evening. The House should remember that what was involved in this question, and before being asked to change the present system should be fully aware of the system it was intended to substitute. (Hear, hear.) It was easy to say it was proposed to substitute a system of merit and selection and seniority; but what would this involve? The House must first of all be prepared to pay a large sum of money to provide an adequate and liberal sytem of full-pay retiring pensions, and it would be necessary to revise the whole scale of pay and allowances to officers. Was the House prepared to sanction, and was the feeling of the country strong enough to justify the House in agreeing to such an expenditure? The House must also, in the event of such a change being made, be prepared to repose an amount of trust in the commander-in-chief or the War-office, which he hardly thought it would be disposed to do. If a system of mixed selection and seniority were adopted there would necessarily be reposed in the hands of the commander-in-chief a certain power of selection and as the House and the country were always ready to take exception to any act of the commander-in-chief or the War-office, he would ask whether hon. members did not think that complaints would be incessant? Unless the House was prepared to give such authority to the commander-in-chie, it appeared to him that any system of selection would be quite impossible. With regard to the scheme of the late Lord Herbert he wished to correct an error into which his hon. friend had fallen when he had stated that scheme was dropped in consequence of the objections urged by the commander-in-chief. It was true that the commander-in-chief did offer certain objections, but when they were overruled by the Government his royal highness stated in his place in another House that he would do his best to carry out the plan which had been agreed upon. The scheme was dropped in consequence not so much of the objections of the commander-in-chief as of the small amount of support it received in that House and in the country generally, and in his opinion the Government of the day were right in the course they had taken with regard to it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Trevelyan, in reply, remarked that the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for War had not answered any of the chief objections that had been put forward against the present system—the main argument urged by the right hon. gentleman being that of expense. He (Mr. Trevelyan) regarded this question as one of so much importance that he thought it worth while to incur any expense in carrying it out. He should divide the House on the question.

The House then divided—Ayes, 75; Noes, 116—41. (Cheers.) The motion was thus lost.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon. *London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. G. J. HARRISO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balances shall not any time during the half year have been Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/1½ per Rupee.

3 do. 1/1½ "
2 do. 1/1¼ "
1 do. 1/1 "
On demand 1/0½

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the b-lances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen visiting or residing in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, and imported direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom he trusts may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes and Outfitters to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.
Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery and Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,
Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.
Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.
Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally.
Curious Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.
Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhar*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.
Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.
B. F. & Co. have just landed by the consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.
Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

A Light Grey Arab, goes well in Harness or Saddle—age six—height 14-1, quite sound.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.
Auction and Commission Rooms, Byculla.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (LD.) request attention to their terms of business, and to the advantages afforded by their *liberal discounts for prompt payment.*

TERMS.

1st.—To approved Customers three months' credit is allowed. Intending purchasers, who have had no previous dealings with the Company, are requested to enclose with their orders, remittances, or satisfactory Bombay references.

2nd.—On all accounts paid within a month, exceeding Rs. 20, discounts of 5 per cent; and on those exceeding Rs. 200 discounts of 10 per cent.; are allowed.

3rd.—All accounts extending over periods exceeding six months will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, which will be calculated to the end of each of the Company's official half-years, viz., 1st April and 1st October.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite particular attention to their PURVEYING DEPARTMENT, which is kept replete with the freshest stores; all perishable articles (Infants and Invalids' Food, &c., &c.) being imported by weekly Overland Mail. Arrangements have been made by the Company for WEEKLY OVERLAND SUPPLIES of HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, to commence in May.

(N. B.—The freshness and quality of all STORES guaranteed.)

T. & Co. confidently recommend their quarterly shipment of WINES:—

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal (Amoroso)	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0

PORTS.

Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	16
Second quality, Red Seal	24	13

CLARETS.

Chateau Margaux	34	0
Chateau Leoville	28	0
St. d'ullien	24	0
Medoc	16	9
Petit Medoc	12	0

CHAMPAGNES.

Packed especially for India.

Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co., (expected.)	44	24
Jules (the original) Mumm's best dry	44	24
Sillery Monsenaux	42	22

MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.

Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best, (expected)	26	0

SPIRITS.

Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin, Old Tom, by Booth	20	0
Do. do. by Swain and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland, in square bottles, 15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinahans LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica, (imported by ourselves)	20	0

LIQUEURS, &c.

Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottle	42	0
Maraschino di Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumeni)	30	0
Absynthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Vermouth (Noilly Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	15
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's, by Friend.
Bass', by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's (expected.)

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay and Perkins, by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's, by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the Market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Catalogues on application.

(TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, the Property of Mr. P. GRANT, Saddler, in East Street, Poona. Application to be made at No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, either personally or by letter.

22nd April, 1867.

FOR SALE.—Martell and Hennessey's Cognac at Rs. 24 per doz. Terms Cash. Apply to Cowasjee and Maneckjee, No. 10, Hummum Street.

SALE OF SILVER DROSS, &c.—The Silver dross resulting from the coinage of the past year and a quantity of old iron and other unserviceable Stores will be sold by Public Auction at Her Majesty's Mint, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M.

Samples can be seen and other information obtained by enquiry at the Mint during Office hours.

E. J. WILLIAMS, Captain R. E.
Offg. Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 20th May 1867.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

Apply to the Liquidator Financial Association of India and China (Limited)

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.) —Vol. II. Mahárashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received:—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with PatentDragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 new, well made and strong WAGONETTE, very light with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker work PONEY PHLETON, strong and well made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY, and DADY HORMUSJEE SERWANJI DADY, are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one-sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Cranna and Mahim containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 14 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsey containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah, and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrcar containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above Properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds Rupees Twenty Thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned. G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc Rs.	9 pts.
	Do. "	12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Mosé et Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Esbenaner Benecke—		
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12 per doz
Do,	Do. St. Julien	"	15 "
Do.	Do. Pauillac	"	18 "
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	"	25 "
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		"	18 "
Champagne, Lelegard		"	25 "

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash. FINLAY, CLARKE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.

Revd. S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to 7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULIUS REINARD & Co's Champagnes to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.

20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality:—

SHERRY, Pellath and Johnson's	at Rs.	30 per doz.
Do. Morice Cox's	at "	30 "
PORT WINE, Burdett	"	30 "

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co." (LD.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27	per Doz.
do.	"	30	"
Superior Portin 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27	"
" " 2 "	pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs.